

# THE UNION STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS. LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861. "THE UNION," established in 1814—Whole No. 2,457. "CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No. 878.

## ROCK ME TO SLEEP, MOTHER.

Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!  
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

the monster at its birth. It was vehemently and truly denounced as an ill-advanced scheme of personal aggrandizement and sectional greed. The profound argument of Senator BENTON against it, was unanswerable. From the great number of speeches published, we make a brief extract as follows:

**SENATOR BENTON'S WARNING.**

"The sun has set for the last time upon the guaranteed and certain liberties of all the un-settled and unorganized portions of the American continent that lie within the jurisdiction of the United States. To-morrow's sun will rise in mid-eclipse over them. How long that obscuration shall last, is known only to the Power that directs and controls all human events. For myself, I know only this—that no human power can prevent its coming. Through all the darkness and gloom of the present hour, bright stars are breaking, that inspire me with hope, and excite me to perseverance. They show that the day of compromises has passed for ever, and that henceforward all great questions between Freedom and Slavery legitimately coming here—and none other can come—shall be decided, as they ought to be, upon their merits, by a fair exercise of legislative power, and not by bargains of equivocal prudence, if not of doubtful morality.

The House of Representatives has, and it always will have, an increasing majority of members from the Free States.

Sir, I see one more sign of hope. The great support of Slavery in the South has been its alliance with the Democratic party of the North. While Democracy in the North has thus been supporting Slavery in the South, the people of the North have been learning more profoundly the principles of the republican form of free government. At this moment, when there seems to be a more complete divergence of the Federal Government in favor of Slavery than ever before, the sentiment of Universal Liberty is stronger in all free States than it ever was before. With that principle, the present Democratic party must now be, upon their merits, by a fair exercise of Democracy is fast waning. The prestige of the hard service which their alliance with their slaveholding brethren has imposed upon them. That power will not be restored until the principle established here now shall be reversed, and a Constitution shall be given, not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but also to every other national Territory, which will be not a *tabula rasa*, but a Constitution securing equal, universal, and perpetual Freedom.

It was fought in the House with equal resolution. We copy the conclusion of one Speech, which is now well-faithful:

**MR. GROWN'S PROPHET.**

"As an earnest and devoted friend to the Democratic party, to which I have cheerfully given my energies from my earliest political action, I desire to state that this bill for its passage will *let it out as a national organization, and, leaving but a wreck in every Northern State, it will let only in history.* As a lover of peace, harmony, and fraternal concord among the citizens of the Confederacy, and as a devotee at the shrine of the Union, with all its present hopes to me, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage will tear open wounds not yet healed, lacerate spirits already bruised, and *the bond of confidence which unites the two sections of the Union will be rent a sunder, and years of alienation and animosity may intervene before it will be restored, if ever, to its wonted tenacity and strength.*

But all prayers, remonstrances, arguments, and prophecies were alike vain. Douglas boasted, "We'll subdue you." The undoubted corrupt and wicked means used to insure the passage of the Bill of Abominations, were successful. It passed in May, 1854, and was forthwith signed by Pres. Pierce—a traitor to his own State, who had been elected over the noble SCOTT upon the hypocritical claim that the Slavery question should never be raised under his [Pierce's] administration!

The final, disgraceful passage of the Kansas Act, fairly astonished the civilized world. To many, it seemed as the death knell of the Union—for such treachery could not be suffered—there could be no trust, no concord, no faith, no dealings with men capable of such moral treason to every honorable principle of equity or of law. As illustrative of the popular feeling, we quote proceedings of the

**SECOND LEWISBURG MEETING.**

The undersigned cordially issue a call for a meeting of all the citizens of Lewisburg and vicinity (without distinction of party) who are opposed to the Nebraska Bill. The meeting to be held on the Fourth of July at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the Chapel of the University.

Geo. W. Anderson, S. F. Lyndall, Jas. Aiken, J. Hutchins, D. S. Sider, Clinton Welch, J. H. Goodman, E. W. Moore, Fred'k Marsh, Chas. C. Shorkey, L. B. Christ, Geo. R. Bliss, Howard Malcolm, P. Winegarder, Andrew D. Elder, S. Geddes, Sam'l Sifer, A. Kennedy, J. Schreyer, Wm. Wilson, J. R. Cornelius, Henry C. Heckol, F. Stoughton, James Hayes, Peter Beaver, J. M. Kelly, C. W. Schaefer, Robert Lowry, Henry W. F. P. Thos. Hayes, H. D. Walker, J. P. Ross, J. P. Miller, G. N. Worden, J. M. Linn, J. D. Wallace, Chas. S. James, J. Donahy, C. J. Schaffe, Dennis Phillips, David Sifer, J. D. Caldwell, Charles Penny, Joel C. Kelly, James Kelly, G. F. Miller.

**OFFICERS.**

President—Francis W. Wilson, Vice Presidents—Thos. Hayes, Wm. Wilson, G. F. Miller, Joseph Glass, Peter Beaver, Eli Sifer, Secretaries—Clinton Welch, C. W. Schaffe, S. F. Lyndall. Committee on Resolutions—G. W. Anderson, H. C. Hickok, G. R. Bliss, John Chamberlin, D. D. Galdin.

After reading the Declaration of Independence, the following addresses, with national songs from Mr. Dyer the blind vocalist, the following among other Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not only uncalled for, but entirely unexpected by the people. Neither the Members of the present Congress, nor the present Executive, were elected with reference to such an issue. The measure was sprung upon the country, not only without the concurrence of the people, but in defiance of their will, so far as it was possible for that will to be expressed.

Resolved, That one of the most heavy accusations made by our Revolutionary fathers against the King of Great Britain was that he had exercised his utmost power to introduce slavery into these States, then British Colonies, and that he had wickedly opposed

the efforts of the people to rid themselves of that great evil. That if the propagation of Slavery was a crime in the feeble-minded King of England, in an age of comparative darkness, it is a far greater crime if committed by the free American people in the full light of the nineteenth century.

Resolved, That the insatiable demand of the South, for an increase of Slave Territory, while vast districts already such like unoccupied, evinces a determination to obtain for the Slave Power a political preponderance in the national councils, and such preponderance would be used to prejudice the interests and prosperity of the Free States.

Resolved, That those Members of Congress who manfully opposed the passage of the Nebraska bill, whatever may be their party names and party associations, are entitled to our lasting gratitude.

Wherever in this Union the press and the people were really free, similar action was taken. The old parties fell to pieces, and the REPUBLICAN PARTY was organized upon this necessity—to preserve Liberty, and to maintain the Union on the principles of our Fathers. [Its progress we need not note. Its fair, peaceful, legal, constitutional triumph, three months ago, is well known. The attempt to trample upon that election—as upon Kansas—we trust will be likewise repelled.]

The Kansas Act falsely but plausibly pretended to leave the Territory open to Liberty or Slavery, just as the accidentally strongest party might decide. They were to be "perfectly free to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution," &c. This provision reconciled many to the enormity of the wrong. But it was soon seen that this "stump speech in the belly of the Bill" was only a false bait. Even before the bill was a Law, David R. Achison, acting Vice President, and U. S. Senator from Missouri, vacated his seat to organize secret Blue Lodges, to keep Free State men out of Kansas; and the Missouri river was closed against them. We can refer only in the briefest terms to the lawless invasions of the Territory by immense bands of Missourians, in battle array, shaming savages by their atrocities—to the burning of dwellings, and the murdering of 150 to 200 Free State men by the ruthless banditti—to the sacking of Lawrence, and the breaking up of the Topeka Legislature, by U. S. soldiers—to the barbarous and inhuman Slave Code, and the imprisonment of Gov. Robinson, Judge Smith and many others for disregarding it—to the polling of thousands of illegal or fictitious votes, counted as valid by the Administration—to the rejection of the Free State Constitutions, enacted by the real people of Kansas, and the fraudulent attempt to enforce the bogus Leecompton Constitution upon them, with a threat and a bribe as inducements; its rejection by 10,000 votes, and the continued exclusion of that State for its honest choice—the disgrace of Governors Reeder, Shannon, Geary, Walker, &c., because they could not or would not coerce Kansas into submission to the Slave Conspiracy—and to many other outrages, unequalled in any civilized land in our day... and all, to make a Slave State against the people's will!

Virtually, the Slave ascendancy in Kansas was nullified in 1856, but the People were still lording over by Pro Slavery tools, and the fires of hatred and oppression often broke forth into acts. Hopeful, manly, and faithful, the true friends of Freedom have steadily urged her admission into the Union, as the best settlement of the issue. But the Slaveocracy as constantly opposed. True, Delaware, Florida, and Oregon had less population—but the first two were actually, and the last practically, Slave States—and they were in, voting Kansas (with more people) out! Whenever an honest House could vote for Kansas, they did, but the Senate rejected her. In the last month, however, enough extreme Slave mongers left the Senate to allow Kansas to go through, with an unpleasant elog (in the person of one whom Col. Benton openly described to be "a great liar and a dirty dog.") as Judge. Kansas friends concluded to "compromise" with him, and on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1861—the President having signed the Act—MARTIN F. CONWAY took the oath of office in the House as the first Representative of the Free and Independent State of Kansas in the U. S. Congress—Kansas, the thirty-fourth star in our firmament!

The Wyandott Constitution is the one under which the bill passed by the United States Congress admits Kansas as a State. It was adopted by the convention on the 17th of July, and ratified by the people on the 4th of October, 1859. On the 6th of December, 1859, the people of Kansas held an election for officers of the State Government, under the constitution framed at Wyandott, and the following gentlemen were elected:

Governor—Charles Robinson, Massachusetts. Lieutenant Governor—J. P. Root, Connecticut. Secretary of State—J. W. Robinson, Maine. Attorney General—B. F. Simpson. Treasurer—William Tholp, New York. Auditor—George W. Hulder, Ohio. Sup't of Public Instruction—W. R. Griffith, Illinois. Chief Justice—Thomas Ewing, Jr., Ohio. Associate Justices—Sam'l D. Kinman, Kentucky; Lawrence Bailey, New Hampshire.

The boundaries of the new State are—the State of Missouri on the east, the 37th parallel of latitude on the south, the 23d meridian of longitude from Washington on the west, and the 41st parallel of latitude on the North. This area is about sixty thousand square miles.

It will take some time to convene the Legislature and elect two United States Senators, but they will probably be at Washington in season for the Inauguration. Dr. Robinson, the Governor elect, (whose splendid new house was burned when the city of Lawrence was taken, and who suffered a long confinement on charge of treason) has been spoken of for one U. S. Senator, but may remain as Governor.

The patriotic and heroic people of Kansas endured all those long, gloomy, almost hopeless days and nights—and are now suffering the pangs of poverty, and of hunger—rather than recognize the crime, and submit to the curse, of Human Bondage. At any time during those seven years of blasted hopes, varied sufferings, and harassing fears, they could have had peace, and favors from the General Government, by only agreeing to come in as a Slave State. But no—they would have their rights—they would not be the minions of petty tyrants—they appealed to God, and used their Sharp's rifles, against all the attacks of the hireling crew of the Demon of Oppression. They detected every bold fraud, escaped every cunning snare, and fought hand to hand the enemy in every shape. Let it not be said that the sacred principle that inspired the Revolutionary War is extinct. The struggle of the Colonies for Independence, brought out no better tests of valor and endurance than Kansas has shown in her successful resistance to the Border Rufians. The people there fought not only savage white men worse than Indians and Tories, but the forces of the perverted Government itself—and succeeded. Most of the Men and Women of Kansas are children of the Whigs of the Revolution—generally, New Englanders, or their descendants in New York and the Western States. They acted out the spirit of Patrick Henry—"Give me Liberty, or give me Death!" They echoed the sentiment of Benjamin Franklin—"Where Liberty dwells, there is my country." Untried, untried, untried, they have endured suers, hardships, misconceptions, falsehoods, penury, civil wars, indignities and wrongs of every kind, famine, and death itself in prospect, rather than have a detested Slave Constitution fastened upon their own necks, and that of their children. All honor to those true Pilgrim Fathers—the Republican Settlers of Kansas! They may at times have erred in temper or in judgment, as the best men will—but they meant right, and their merits will one day be appreciated. May their future career be as bright and prosperous as their past has been dark and troublous!

—The whole History of Kansas shows that the controllers of the Slave Power are base, bloody, and perfidious as the Evil One himself. They have no honor—no faith. They exhausted all efforts—fair and foul, legal and barbarous—to crush Kansas under their iron rule. They vilified her, they made war upon her, they outraged her, they voted against her, to the bitter end. With them, conspired most of the leaders of the Democracy. But the Republicans have met and foiled them all—defeated them in argument, in views, in patience, and in votes. The Truth—contended for in faith to the last—has triumphed. KANSAS IS FREE! but ceaseless efforts, hard work, and law, have made and will keep her so. "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance." Let the lesson be remembered in all the future conflicts between Right and Wrong. And "no ways to tyrants," as reads the coat of arms of Virginia.

There were also many other friends of the cause in attendance, who are not Members of the Institute.

A Court of Errors was appointed, composed of Miss Pardoe, Miss Haas, G. A. Smith and H. B. Pontius—which reported from time to time.

Reports were presented by G. W. Chambers, on the Common School System—C. V. Gandy, on the Past, the Present, and the Future of the System—and others on business details not requiring publicity.

Essays were delivered by Members of the Institute, as follows: By Miss Metzgar—The prevailing errors in regard to the nature and end of education. By G. A. Smith—Debate as a means of educational discipline. By H. Swinford—Which is the better discipline of the mind, the study of the mathematics or the classics? By Miss Gandy—Be patient with the little ones. By Miss M'Alarney—Self Culture. By Miss C. J. Thompson—How to secure the co-operation of the parents with the teacher. By J. G. Royer—How to interest a school. By Jos. Kieckner—Book-Keeping. Addresses—By Prof. Hendricks, upon Vocal Music, followed by Remarks from several. By Prof. James and Mr. Heckendorn upon the proper ventilation of school rooms. By O. N. Worden—miscellaneous.

Essays were also delivered—By S. H. Orwig, Esq.—subject: Education, its object, end and aim. By Prof. Bliss—subject: Common Schools in their relation to Collegiate Education. By Prof. Samsam—subject: "Can a teacher have a sound mind we should have a sound body."

A Committee on Text Books—Pontius, Leiser, Stoner, and E. V. Gandy—made the following report:—"In teaching the branches usually taught in our common schools, we cheerfully recommend the use of the following text-books, viz: Wilson's Reader, Montell's and M'Nally's Geographies, Brown's Grammar, Stoddard's Intellectual and Davies' Common School Arithmetic."

The Questions—To what extent should teachers assist their pupils, and how far should they be allowed to depend on themselves?—How shall the standard of the teachers' profession be elevated to its true dignity?—were discussed by several gentlemen, Members and others.

J. L. Irwin described his manner of teaching reading. Remarks.

The Finance Committee—Messrs. Wolfe, Ziegler, J. L. Irwin, Henning, and Leiser—reported a balance of \$19 18 in the Treasury.

Messrs. Royer, M'Curdy and Kessler, and Misses M'Alarney and Dale were appointed to propose nominations. On their report, the following were chosen Officers for the year ensuing:

President—C. E. Haas. Vice Presidents—M. M. Metzgar, and M. E. V. Pardoe. Cor' Sec'y—J. G. Royer. Rec'g Sec'y—C. V. Gandy. Treasurer—H. Swinford. Executive Committee—D. Heckendorn, J. L. Irwin and W. Leiser.

The Committee on Resolutions—Royer, C. E. Haas, —Chambers, Metzgar, and Rudenbaugh—reported a series, which were adopted.

1. Thanks to the Great Disposer of events that this Institute has been permitted to hold an anniversary.

2. That in the opinion of this Institute, the admission into our common schools of pupils under the age of seven years, is undesirable, and detrimental to the physical and mental vigor of the pupils.

3. That a systematic arrangement of studies adapted to the ages and scientific attainments of the pupils, as essential to successful teaching.

4. That it is the duty of every teacher to teach thoroughly what he attempts to teach, and not to pass hastily over the rudiments of any branch, thinking that because they are so simple, they are so easy to him, they will be equally so to the pupils.

5. That it is the duty of every teacher to subscribe for and read the Pennsylvania School Journal, or some similar periodical.

6. That much good may be accomplished by District Teachers' Institutes; that we recommend their organization in every district; and that we earnestly solicit the co-operation of School Directors in establishing them.

7. That this Institute recommend to the Directors the subject of Vocal Music, and its speedy introduction to our common schools as a branch of study.

8 and 10. Thanks to Messrs. Hendricks, James Bliss, Samsam, Orwig and Worden, and the Members of the Institute, who had favored the Institute with Essays and Addresses—to the Band for their Music—and to those citizens of Lewisburg who had boarded the Members free of charge.

9 and 13. That the compensation of teachers should be regulated according to the grades of Certificates—and that females should receive the same compensation as male teachers for performing the same amount of labor.

11. That we regret the absence of so many of our Teachers from the sessions of this Institute—also most of the Directors of this District.

12. That, since the State Teachers' Association design holding its annual meeting in the Borough of Lewisburg, [commencing Tuesday, 6th of August next], it is the duty of all our teachers to attend its sessions and join that Association.

14. That we have full confidence in our worthy Superintendent, Mr. Heckendorn, and heartily sympathize with him, in the present state of his health, which prevents his laboring with his wonted energy and success.

—There was a good attendance at most of the meetings—probably more Teachers than at any meeting since the Institute was divided—and much interest was manifested in the proceedings, by members and spectators.

ly and feeling very soug. I gazed on the shores of this grand harbor of the South, feeling as if it was the last time I should see it as a part of my country. We paid the City of Mobile a short visit, in order to exchange government drafts for specie, due us as part of the prize money for the capture of the negroes on the slave Boga. Having been there before, we met a lot of warm friends, notwithstanding many of us are neither members nor sympathizers with the Revolutionary party of the South. On the evening of the day of our arrival, the Alabamians took possession of Fort Morgan. This fort, although quite a strong one, was not garrisoned. It completely commands the entrance to Mobile Harbor.

So here we were in a pretty trap—because, if they had willed it, we could not have left their harbor. The Crusader then may have been considered a prisoner of war, but on a parole of honor. The Navy and Army must be entirely reorganized before the Government can rely upon them in the present emergency. Rumors were rife in the streets of Mobile of plans being devised to capture the Crusader, by surprise and boarding, but the suggestion was indignantly frowned upon by those having authority. I need scarce tell you that it was the sworn determination of nearly every one aboard, to resist such an attack to the last extremity. The excitement on the Secession question was all absorbing—nothing else was talked of, nothing else even thought of. About one man in every two hundred sported a Disunion cockade. Few, very few, had one word to say about conciliation. I left Alabama feeling assured that, as to this star, it was lost. How soon may it be that those hands that so warmly grasped mine in friendship will be seeking my heart's blood! Must it come to this? The fate is inevitable unless an Almighty arm shall drive back the millions of evil spirits that seem exerting themselves in their hellish efforts to tear asunder this grand and glorious community of nations.

As the booming of the guns from Charleston harbor resound on our ears, one feels as if the signal was given for the commencement of a civil war, such as the world has never yet seen. The people of the United States, either of the North or South, come from the same stock, and energetic perseverance in accomplishing their aim is characteristic of each. Suppose, for an instant, that we of the North should completely subdue the Slave States, making the whites our slaves, and giving the negroes freedom. This is all possible, but not at all probable. What a miserable, sickening picture to gaze upon—the whole nation demoralized and impoverished, and our brothers, our slaves! This is what some would wish. Let us pause and think! Who is guilty?

Crusing for slaves at present is about ended, as we are the only vessel on the cruising grounds, and I think we are engaged in unbecoming duty in this emergency. A cargo of negroes at present would tax our ingenuity to dispose of, because, if we would take them South, they would starve or be stolen, and if we would attempt to take them North, they would die with cold before we got there. Now, if we could conscientiously sell them to some good master so as to get our dues from the government, we might get along. Our strong box is empty. Our credit is gone. Poverty has made robbers before.

For the last few days, we have been lying at anchor in this harbor, and our men have been enjoying the luxury of liberty ashore. As usual, they are having what they call a "good time."

This year, the corn and potato crop of Cuba has been a failure, on account of the dry weather. Much suffering is anticipated among the poor. The sugar also is almost a failure; this, too, will affect the poor, but the loss falls more directly on the wealthy planters. Business in Havana throbs in union with it in the United States. The wealthiest of firms are daily failing. We are luxuriating in weather as delightful as May in Pennsylvania.

Yours most respectfully, G.

**DEATH OF THE HERO OF THE "GENERAL ARMSTRONG."**

Capt. SAMUEL CHESTER REID, U. S. N., died at his residence in this city, January 28, aged seventy-seven years. He was born at New London, Connecticut, 1784, and entered the navy as a midshipman when he was only thirteen years of age. He was duly promoted, and distinguished himself particularly during the last war with Great Britain. He was in command of the privateer *General Armstrong*, in 1814, and, while lying at the neutral port of Fayal, he was attacked by boats from three British men of war which were lying in the harbor, but, with a crew of less than ninety men and with but seven guns, he succeeded in repelling a much superior force, and then scuttling his vessel he escaped with his men to the shore! In this brief but brilliant engagement, Capt. Reid's killed and wounded amounted only to ten or twelve, while the enemy lost one hundred and twenty men, and thirty more were wounded. The news of this engagement was received with much enthusiasm throughout the Union, and Capt. Reid received a valuable sword from the State of New York, and a service of silver from this city.

On account of his advanced age, Capt. Reid has been on leave the past three years; previously, he was in command of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was the inventor of the signal telegraph communicating between the Battery, Narrows and Sandy Hook, and while Warden of this port he numbered and regulated the Harbor pilot-boats.—*New York Post.*

Dogs are made personal property by law when certain requirements are complied with. The owners are required to furnish to the Clerk of the Quarter Session a description of the animal, giving name, age, color, height, &c., which the Clerk is directed to place on his docket, and to furnish the owner a certified copy of it. Then, and not till then are dogs personal property, and the theft of one of them punishable.

The recent vote in New Orleans shows that 9000 voters refused to go to the polls. Out of 17,000 voters, only 8000 voted, and yet the majority for secession was only 300. It is stated by passengers from that city that few of the Northern residents voted, and few of the naturalized citizens. In other words, the Union men have staid at home, and allowed the Secessionists to carry the city.

An exciting scene occurred in Tabstreet Presbyterian Church, in Petersburg, Va., on Fast Day. Rev. Theodore Pryor, D. D., of High street Church, was invited to officiate at the former place of worship on that day. During the course of his remarks he gave expression to Secession as obnoxious to the officers of the church that silence was commanded on him, and he was requested to leave the pulpit.

The Charleston *Mercury* advises the importation of a couple of millions of Africans, whom it calls "cannibals," into South Carolina. But isn't there some danger that so many cannibals might some morning eat up for breakfast all the white folks in that little State, and then start off towards Florida for their dinner?—*Pratt.*

Thousands of Douglas men have deserted him since election, for his failure to stand up for the Union and Non-Intervention principles. His plantation on the Mississippi they think is his idol after all. It is said he has received threats that it shall be confiscated if he makes any hearty opposition to the madness of the hour.

Florida having "taken" some of the U. S. forts and ammunition, and having stolen mails at Pensacola, the sound Post Master General has wisely concluded not to supply them with some of the mail facilities which cost the people so much money—at least, Pensacola gets no more mails to rob.

All the Seceding States are willing the United States shall carry their mails for them, at an expense of a Million or Two Millions of Dollars to us yearly—provided the Southerners can rob the mails when they choose! This is the only "concession" the South offers!

Mexico again seems to be organized as a real Government, after suffering for years from the ravages of Secessionists and Breckinridgers. May she now go on, a united, free republic, where the forms agreed upon are not trampled upon by every defeated faction!

Some of the Northern railroads have stopped carrying munitions of war to the South, and in New York city contraband goods of that kind were stopped by the police. In time of war, furnishing the enemy with any kind of supplies is unlawful.

Last Spring, by a division in our ranks, the "conservatives" carried Rhode Island, and have now repealed some kind of a "personal liberty bill." On a direct vote for President, Rhode Island was nearly two to one for Freedom.

In 1856, the Democrats said, "It is the Democracy that is laboring for Freedom for Kansas." But they have kept Kansas out until this year, and they as a body voted against her admission in both Houses of Congress. See the names.

Secretary Dix has issued orders that in no case will the captains of revenue cutters deliver up vessels against the Government, but that they must resist to the last, and, if overpowered, blow up the vessels.

Western and Northern Virginia talk of "seceding" from the free-casting portion, unless the latter remains faithful to the Union.

Georgia and Alabama talk of absorbing little Florida, Georgia taking all east, and Alabama all West, of the Appalachian.

## The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1861.

### Another Seven Years' War Ended, AND KANSAS A FREE STATE!

**THE RIGHT IS SUCCESSFUL AT LENGTH!**

The War of '76 lasted seven years, and the struggle of Kansas against Slavery has been of equal duration. One measure demanded by the Chicago (and by no other party) platform, is triumphant—KANSAS IS FREE! A brief retrospect of her conflict and her victory may now be useful.

Kansas is included in the Fifteen Million Dollars' purchase of territory from France, in 1803. In March, 1820, it was solemnly agreed in Congress, by the promise of all the Southern with a few Northern Members, that Slavery might exist in Missouri as a State, on condition that it should be for ever prohibited north of 36° 30'. This consent and safeguard were wrung from the reluctant but Union-loving North (under threats of dissolution and war) as a "final settlement." It was repeatedly recognized, confirmed and referred to by Congress, Supreme Court, and all parties and sections—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Crittenden, Douglas, &c. &c.—as a "sacred compact," for ever binding and controlling the Slavery issue.

But the bargain was foully, meanly, and perfidiously broken by the party benighted Missouri had about 100,000 slaves, and, with the other Border, slave-breeding States, wanted a market. The Texas scheme had failed of making California a Slave State. Kansas was as well adapted to Slave labor as the five States in the same latitude east of it. It was therefore plotted, in the secret councils of Southern Conventions, that the Slave Restriction should be removed, and Slavery rushed into the North West. Mr. Dixon, an aristocratic Whig U. S. Senator from Kentucky, first proposed the measure, which provoked a burst of most indignant remonstrance from every quarter. However, Southern Nullifiers and the Administration resolved upon the deed. S. A. Douglas, ambitious of the Presidency, and trustee owner of a Mississippi plantation, suddenly veered into the support of the measure. But the conscience of the Nation became aroused. Good men, North and South, sent in memorials against the ruthless, wanton change, by the thousand. The moral turpitude of the act—the violation of a bargain by one side after securing all its benefits—alarmed the religious press generally. No measure styled "political" ever met so much condemnation from the pulpit. Over three thousand clergymen, from New England alone, signed one memorial against this flagitious "revelation of an old land mark." Thousands of public meetings were held in indignant condemnation of the proceeding. We here copy (as a specimen,) a brief notice of

**FIRST MEETING IN LEWISBURG.**

A meeting, irrespective of party, was held in the basement of the M. E. Chapel, in Lewisburg, Feb. 21, 1854—Francis Wilson, President; James Kelly, James Geddes, R. H. Laird and O. N. Worden, Vice Presidents; and O. N. Worden and S. F. Lyndall, Secretaries. Prayer by Rev. H. M. Malcolm, and Eld. Wm. Lane. Remarks by Messrs. Thos. Anderson, Malcolm, Worden and Bliss, and the following among other Resolutions:

Resolved, That we should regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise resolutions of 1820 as a flagrant violation of national faith, and a gross and deliberate act of treachery to our Government, and that we should consider at base treason to the sacred cause of Freedom and humanity.

Resolved, that while we firmly abide by our sacred compact, and are ready to accede to the Slave States every immunity stipulated in our glorious Constitution, we are equally firm in the determination to resist to the last, every extension of Slavery to States or Territories now free.

Resolved, that if contrary to our solemn convictions, and yet struggling hope, the Nebraska Bill should unhappily pass, we will leave no stone unturned in laboring to effect its repeal.

In both Houses of Congress, Whigs and Democrats vie in efforts to struggle

the efforts of the people to rid themselves of that great evil. That if the propagation of Slavery was a crime in the feeble-minded King of England, in an age of comparative darkness, it is a far greater crime if committed by the free American people in the full light of the nineteenth century.

Resolved, That the insatiable demand of the South, for an increase of Slave Territory, while vast districts already such like unoccupied, evinces a determination to obtain for the Slave Power a political preponderance in the national councils, and such preponderance would be used to prejudice the interests and prosperity of the Free States.

Resolved, That those Members of Congress who manfully opposed the passage of the Nebraska bill, whatever may be their party names and party associations, are entitled to our lasting gratitude.

Wherever in this Union the press and the people were really free, similar action was taken. The old parties fell to pieces, and the REPUBLICAN PARTY was organized upon this necessity—to preserve Liberty, and to maintain the Union on the principles of our Fathers. [Its progress we need not note. Its fair, peaceful, legal, constitutional triumph, three months ago, is well known. The attempt to trample upon that election—as upon Kansas—we trust will be likewise repelled.]

The Kansas Act falsely but plausibly pretended to leave the Territory open to Liberty or Slavery, just as the accidentally strongest party might decide. They were to be "perfectly free to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution," &c. This provision reconciled many to the enormity of the wrong. But it was soon seen that this "stump speech in the belly of the Bill" was only a false bait. Even before the bill was a Law, David R. Achison, acting Vice President, and U. S. Senator from Missouri, vacated his seat to organize secret Blue Lodges, to keep Free State men out of Kansas; and the Missouri river was closed against them. We can refer only in the briefest terms to the lawless invasions of the Territory by immense bands of Missourians, in battle array, shaming savages by their atrocities—to the burning of dwellings, and the murdering of 150 to 200 Free State men by the ruthless banditti—to the sacking of Lawrence, and the breaking up of the Topeka Legislature, by U. S. soldiers—to the barbarous and inhuman Slave Code, and the imprisonment of Gov. Robinson, Judge Smith and many others for disregarding it—to the polling of thousands of illegal or fictitious votes, counted as valid by the Administration—to the rejection of the Free State Constitutions, enacted by the real people of Kansas, and the fraudulent attempt to enforce the bogus Leecompton Constitution upon them, with a threat and a bribe as inducements; its rejection by 10,000 votes, and the continued exclusion of that State for its honest choice—the disgrace of Governors Reeder, Shannon, Geary, Walker, &c., because they could not or would not coerce Kansas into submission to the Slave Conspiracy—and to many other outrages, unequalled in any civilized land in our day... and all, to make a Slave State against the people's will!

Virtually, the Slave ascendancy in Kansas was nullified in 1856, but the People were still lording over by Pro Slavery tools, and the fires of hatred and oppression often broke forth into acts. Hopeful, manly, and faithful, the true friends of Freedom have steadily urged her admission into the Union, as the best settlement of the issue. But the Slaveocracy as constantly opposed. True, Delaware, Florida, and Oregon had less population—but the first two were actually, and the last practically, Slave States—and they were in, voting Kansas (with more people) out! Whenever an honest House could vote for Kansas, they did, but the Senate rejected her. In the last month, however, enough extreme Slave mongers left the Senate to allow Kansas to go through, with an unpleasant elog (in the person of one whom Col. Benton openly described to be "a great liar and a dirty dog.") as Judge. Kansas friends concluded to "compromise" with him, and on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1861—the President having signed the Act—MARTIN F. CONWAY took the oath of office in the House as the first Representative of the Free and Independent State of Kansas in the U. S. Congress—Kansas, the thirty-fourth star in our firmament!

The Wyandott Constitution is the one under which the bill passed by the United States Congress admits Kansas as a State. It was adopted by the convention on the 17th of July, and ratified by the people on the 4th of October, 1859. On the 6th of December, 1859, the people of Kansas held an election for officers of the State Government, under the constitution framed at Wyandott, and the following gentlemen were elected:

Governor—Charles Robinson, Massachusetts. Lieutenant Governor—J. P. Root, Connecticut. Secretary of State—J. W. Robinson, Maine. Attorney General—B. F. Simpson. Treasurer—William Tholp, New York. Auditor—George W. Hulder, Ohio. Sup't of Public Instruction—W. R. Griffith, Illinois. Chief Justice—Thomas Ewing, Jr., Ohio. Associate Justices—Sam'l D. Kinman, Kentucky; Lawrence Bailey, New Hampshire.

The boundaries of the new State are—the State of Missouri on the east, the 37th parallel of latitude on the south, the 23d meridian of longitude from Washington on the west, and the 41st parallel of latitude on the North. This area is about sixty thousand square miles.

There were also many other friends of the cause in attendance, who are not Members of the Institute.

A Court of Errors was appointed, composed of Miss Pardoe, Miss Haas, G. A. Smith and H. B. Pontius—which reported from time to time.

Reports were presented by G. W. Chambers, on the Common School System—C. V. Gandy, on the Past, the Present, and the Future of the System—and others on business details not requiring publicity.

Essays were delivered by Members of the Institute, as follows: By Miss Metzgar—The prevailing errors in regard to the nature and end of education. By G. A. Smith—Debate as a means of educational discipline. By H. Swinford—Which is the better discipline of the mind, the study of the mathematics or the classics? By Miss Gandy—Be patient with the little ones. By Miss M'Alarney—Self Culture. By Miss C. J. Thompson—How to secure the co-operation of the parents with the teacher. By J. G. Royer—How to interest a school. By Jos. Kieckner—Book-Keeping. Addresses—By Prof. Hendricks, upon Vocal Music, followed by Remarks from several. By Prof. James and Mr. Heckendorn upon the proper ventilation of school rooms. By O. N. Worden—miscellaneous.

Essays were also delivered—By S. H. Orwig, Esq.—subject: Education, its object, end and aim. By Prof. Bliss—subject: Common Schools in their relation to Collegiate Education. By Prof. Samsam—subject: "Can a teacher have a sound mind we should have a sound body."

A Committee on Text Books—Pontius, Leiser, Stoner, and E. V. Gandy—made the following report:—"In teaching the branches usually taught in our common schools, we cheerfully recommend the use of the following text-books, viz: Wilson's Reader, Montell's and M'Nally's Geographies, Brown's Grammar, Stoddard's Intellectual and Davies' Common School Arithmetic."

The Questions—To what extent should teachers assist their pupils, and how far should they be allowed to depend on themselves?—How shall the standard of the teachers' profession be elevated to its true dignity?—were discussed by several gentlemen, Members and others.

J. L. Irwin described his manner of teaching reading. Remarks.

The Finance Committee—Messrs. Wolfe, Ziegler, J. L. Irwin, Henning, and Leiser—reported a balance of \$19 18 in the Treasury.

Messrs. Royer, M'Curdy and Kessler, and Misses M'Alarney and Dale were appointed to propose nominations. On their report, the following were chosen Officers for the year ensuing:

President—C. E. Haas. Vice Presidents—M. M. Metzgar, and M. E. V. Pardoe. Cor' Sec'y—J. G. Royer. Rec'g Sec'y—C. V. Gandy. Treasurer—H. Swinford. Executive Committee—D. Heckendorn, J. L. Irwin and W. Leiser.

The Committee on Resolutions—Royer, C. E. Haas, —Chambers, Metzgar, and Rudenbaugh—reported a series, which were adopted.

1. Thanks to the Great Disposer of events that this Institute has been permitted to hold an anniversary.

2. That in the opinion of this Institute, the admission into our common schools of pupils under the age of seven years, is undesirable, and detrimental to the physical and mental vigor of the pupils.

3. That a systematic arrangement of studies adapted to the ages and scientific attainments of the pupils, as essential to successful teaching.

4. That it is the duty of every teacher to teach thoroughly what he attempts to teach, and not to pass hastily over the rudiments of any branch, thinking that because they are so simple, they are so easy to him, they will be equally so to the pupils.

5. That it is the duty of every teacher to subscribe for and read the Pennsylvania School Journal, or some similar periodical.

6. That much good may be accomplished by District Teachers' Institutes; that we recommend their organization in every district; and that we earnestly solicit the co-operation of School Directors in establishing them.

7. That this Institute recommend to the Directors the subject of Vocal Music, and its speedy introduction to our common schools as a branch of study.

8 and 10. Thanks to Messrs. Hendricks, James Bliss, Samsam, Orwig and Worden, and the Members of the Institute, who had favored the Institute with Essays and Addresses—to the Band for their Music—and to those citizens of Lewisburg who had boarded the Members free of charge.

9 and 13. That the compensation of teachers should be regulated according to the grades of Certificates—and that females should receive the same compensation as male teachers for performing the same amount of labor.

11. That we regret the absence of so many of our Teachers from the sessions of this Institute—also most of the Directors of this District.

12. That, since the State Teachers' Association design holding its annual meeting in the Borough of Lewisburg, [commencing Tuesday, 6th of August next], it is the duty of all our teachers to attend its sessions and join that Association.

14. That we have full confidence in our worthy Superintendent, Mr. Heckendorn, and heartily sympathize with him, in the present state of his health, which prevents his laboring with his wonted energy and success.

—There was a good attendance at most of the meetings—probably more Teachers than at any meeting since the Institute was divided—and much interest was manifested in the proceedings, by members and spectators.

**FROM OUR NAVY.**

When I last wrote to you, we were on our way to the Pensacola Navy Yard. Although this has been but a short time ago, yet what a thrilling period will it be as recorded in the page of history! Nothing, indeed, has happened to the little *Crusader*, meriting scarcely a line in your columns; but, in the present times, it may interest those friends who have taken the trouble heretofore to read what your sea correspondent has had to say, to gain sacrifice a few moments.

As was expected, a few weeks in the hands of the workmen, and with the facilities of the Pensacola Navy Yard, our vessel was again put in good condition. So, on the 2d of January, our steamer sailed out of the Bay of Pensacola looking neat-

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[Reported for the Star & Chronicle.]

### Union County Teachers' Institute.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of this body was held in Lewisburg, the meetings (two sessions) in the Public School Room during the days, and in Independent Hall during the evenings. The sessions continued from